

each year, giving an account of the fund and of its distribution, shall be published in two papers in Pittsburgh, and copies posted freely at the several works, also, and the public will know what is being done. Publicity in this manner will, I am sure, have a beneficial effect.

Use of Surplus Wealth.
"I make this first use of surplus wealth upon retiring from business as an acknowledgment of the deep debt which I owe to the workmen who have contributed so greatly to my success. I hope the cordial relations which exist between employers and employed throughout all the Carnegie company works may never be disturbed, but employers and employed remembering what I said in my last speech to the men at Homestead, and business ability are the three legs of a three-legged stool. There is no precedence, all being equally necessary. He who would now discard any one of the three is an enemy of all."

"I know that I have done my duty in retiring from business, and I am proud to have presented myself, and yet as I write my heart is full. I have enjoyed so much my connection with the Carnegie company, and the friends, partners and all other classes, that it is a great wrench indeed to say farewell. Happily, there is no real farewell in any sense, because I am no longer an employer, I am still and always must be a friend, deeply interested in the welfare of the workmen, and I have been my fortune to know and work in sympathy with so many happy years. Always truly yours,
ANDREW CARNEGIE."

More Money for Library.
Atlanta, Ga., March 13.—Mr. Carnegie has just received from the Atlanta library bearing his name. This makes Mr. Carnegie's total appropriation \$145,000. The library will be dedicated early in May.

HOPE THAT THE LAST GUN HAS BEEN FIRED

New York, March 13.—A special dispatch from Pretoria to the Journal and Advertiser, says: Pending the arrival of General Dewet, a general armistice has been declared. General Botha has been in conference with General Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner for several days and all three desire to consult Dewet.

Dewet is hurrying north through the Orange River colony in obedience to General Botha's summons. He passed Brandfort on Monday night, and at a conference will be held near here. There is joy today, caused by the hope that the last gun has been fired in the Boer war.

British Define Terms.
London, March 13.—It is understood that the British government has today considered among other things the negotiations proposed by General Kitchener and General Botha and formulated instructions for General Kitchener, which defined on broad lines the terms on which a peace settlement might be effected.

Start Up the Mines.
London, March 13.—The writer of the financial article in the Times this morning says that the £100,000 report that the government has authorized the chamber of mines at Johannesburg to start 350 shafts.

For Reception of Boer Families.
Lisbon, March 13.—A bulk in the harbor here is being fitted out for the reception of the Boer families who are to arrive in the near future on board Portuguese warships from Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa bay.

CASHER A FORGER.
First National Bank of Niles, Mich., Loses \$100,000.

Niles, Mich., March 13.—The directors of the First National bank (suspended) today filed a declaration against Charles A. Johnson, missing cashier of the bank, alleging that he had cashed \$100,000 of forged bank notes, and that he had cashed \$100,000 of forged bank notes, and that he had cashed \$100,000 of forged bank notes.

TO CUBA'S INTERESTS.
Senator Platt Talks of Action of the Senate.

Washington, March 13.—Senator Platt of Connecticut, author of the much-discussed Platt amendments relating to Cuba, which are now a theme of agitation in the United States, today declared that he would not support the amendments, and that he would support the amendments, and that he would support the amendments.

Palmer Wants the Job.
Urged as Successor to Pension Commissioner Evans.

Washington, March 13.—Senator Devereux and Representative Southwick of New York today presented to the president the name of General John Palmer of Albany, N. Y., as a candidate for pension commissioner to succeed H. Clay Evans.

Threats of Lynching.
Canton, Miss., March 13.—The people here are much alarmed over the acquittal of Russell Broach, white, and the release, unconditionally or on bail, of seven of the eight negroes charged together with Broach with the murder of the Gamble family. Threats of lynching all these and Andrew Boyd, a negro, in the case, who is still in jail are openly made.

Bryan at Washington.
Washington, March 13.—William J. Bryan, who arrived here last night, left his afternoon for his home in Nebraska. Mr. Bryan was the guest of C. T. McBridge, a personal friend. He had a conference with Judge William H. Springer and was called upon by a number of local Democrats.

More Plague at Cape Town.
Cape Town, March 13.—Fifteen new cases of bubonic plague were reported today, were officially reported today.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON MANCHURIA

Ambassador Count Cassini States Russia's Position.

TROOPS THERE ONLY TO PRESERVE ORDER

Declares That Territory Will Remain Part of China.

Washington, March 13.—The Russian ambassador, Count Cassini, was interviewed today concerning the reiterated reports as to Russia's designs on Manchuria. Count Cassini said he was not authorized to make any official statement on the part of his government, but in view of the constant reports he consented to state his individual views, based on his long service in China and his familiarity with the general policy Russia has consistently maintained toward China.

The ambassador first called attention to the Chinese invasion of Russian territory last summer. There is a great stretch of border between the two empires, about 8,000 kilometers in length, and over the Manchurian border the Chinese forces, he said, poured, committing depredations and threatening Russia. He said that Russia had absorbed such a character, the ambassador said, that Russia would have been against China and taking Manchuria. Such a course would have been justified under the principle of international law, and the right of Russia in this respect could not have been denied.

Count Cassini added that if Russia had been disposed to exercise this right, it might have had the military force on the ground today to execute it. But Russia did not do this, and he said that Russia was not very far from doing so. He said that Russia was the best answer to the present situation, and he said that Russia was not very far from doing so.

Why Troops Are There.
The ambassador said that frequent reference was being made in foreign newspapers to the presence of Russian troops in Manchuria, and he said that Russia was not very far from doing so. He said that Russia was the best answer to the present situation, and he said that Russia was not very far from doing so.

Private Life a Happy One.
Since General Harrison's retirement from the presidency he had devoted himself almost entirely to his law practice, his only public service being his appearance in 1893 as counsel for Venezuela in the South American republic's dispute with England over her boundary line.

Notwithstanding his large law practice, General Harrison had devoted much time since retiring from the presidency to amusement. He attended the theatre, receptions, was a great diner out, and was at all social gatherings one of those most thoroughly entertained and happy. He attended local musical concerts, was president of the University club, which he assisted in organizing three years ago, was a member of the Independent Dramatic club, and made many informal social calls. In all of these affairs he was attended by Mrs. Harrison.

General Harrison loved a good dinner and a bright social atmosphere of wide conversation to go with it. He accepted invitations to dine out freely, and little dinner parties at his own house in honor of intimate friends were frequent. Within the last three weeks, with Mrs. Harrison, he had accepted a number of dinner invitations.

The following telegram was received at the Harrison home late tonight from Senator Apzrose, the Mexican ambassador: "Mrs. Harrison—Please accept condolences from myself and Mrs. Apzrose in your grief."

A telegram of condolence was also received from Justice McKenna of the supreme court. Another was received from John Wanamaker, who was postmaster general during the Harrison administration, stating that he will attend the funeral.

The following telegram from ex-President Cleveland was received tonight by Mrs. Harrison: "Princeton, N. J., March 13.—Accept my heartfelt sympathy in an affliction which many millions share with you."

Other telegrams were from Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court and ex-Secretary of State Foster.

CROWDS OF SYMPATHETIC CALLERS.
After the announcement of General Harrison's death this evening, the house was thronged with people who came to pay their respects and it was not until a late hour that the stream of callers ceased. Many of those who came brought flowers.

No change has yet been made in the surroundings by the undertaker and will not be until tomorrow morning. The body lies in the same position that it did when death came. Aside from the darkening of the room no change was made.

General Harrison's wealth is variously estimated, public opinion rating it as high as half a million dollars. Those who are best informed about the ex-president's affairs, however, say he was worth about \$250,000 or \$300,000. At the time he was elected president he was reputed to have accumulated a fortune of \$125,000 from his law practice, and this has been doubled at least since that time.

Of late his practice, owing to his great reputation as a constitutional lawyer, was very lucrative. His fee in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, in which he represented the South American republic, was \$100,000.

SORROW EXPRESSED AT WASHINGTON OVER DEATH OF THE EX-PRESIDENT
Washington, March 13.—Deep interest was exhibited in all of the executive departments throughout the day in the reports that came to the country of the death of the ex-president. The office hours had closed for the day before the end came, the first official action regarding the death will be deferred until tomorrow, when, following precedents, President McKinley will issue his proclamation to the people, notifying them of the death of the ex-president and setting out in becoming terms his virtues and characteristics.

He also will order salutes to be fired at the various army posts on the day of the funeral and on shipboard when the news is received. The secretary of the department of the navy will send out special notices to soldiers and sailors, conveying the president's directions in this matter.

Little more can be done officially, as the act of March 3, 1893, specifically forbids the draping of public buildings in mourning or the closing of the executive departments on the occasion of the death of an ex-official.

It is a curious fact that two orders issued by President Harrison himself, probably brought about the enactment of this law. Jan. 18, 1893, the president was obliged to issue an order announcing the death of the ex-president, and closing the departments on the day of the funeral and ordering all public buildings to be draped in mourning.

Almost before this period of mourning had expired ex-Secretary Blaine died, and another funeral proclamation issued from the White House.

The long continuation of the exhibitions of mourning were too much for congress, which promptly passed the bill, prohibiting mourning display and the closing of the departments on the occasion of the death of an ex-official.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD: THURSDAY, MARCH 14 1901

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL.

His Administration WAS A GREAT ONE

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE

San Francisco, March 13.—Whitelaw Reid of New York tonight said: "The funeral of ex-President Harrison: General Harrison ranked intellectually among the ablest of our presidents. His conduct of his office was laborious and conscientious, and his sense of duty when occasion required it, was ready, at the same time the detail duty of the most exacting of the departments."

"His administration was pure, and the country under it was prosperous. His absorption in his work sometimes made him brusque, but his manner which was misconstrued, and those who knew him slightly or not at all thought him cold. Those more intimate found him hearty, genial and in private life full of quick and tender sympathies. He never forgot a friend or a service, though his critics sometimes said that the same tenacity of character might occasionally make it difficult for him to forget an injury."

He was distinctly gained in public appreciation since his retirement from office. The loss of such a man, when he was gradually passing away from the country, is almost the greatest we could experience."

Notable Career of Former President Harrison.

Benjamin Harrison was born at North Bend, O., Aug. 20, 1823. His father, John Scott Harrison, was third son of General William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States, who was the third and youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Virginia.

Harrison was twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of John Irwin of Mercesburg, Pa. Benjamin was the second son of this marriage. Early in life Benjamin was placed under private instruction at home. In 1841 he went to a school near Cincinnati. After remaining there two years he entered the junior class at Miami university at Oxford, where he was graduated in 1845. He was married Oct. 20, 1852, to Caroline Scott, daughter of Dr. John W. Scott, who was then president of Oxford Female Seminary. After studying law in Cincinnati, Mr. Harrison was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, Ind., which has since been his home.

His first money he ever earned was as a clerk of the federal court at Indianapolis, where he was employed for two years until the civil war broke out, when he assisted in raising the Seventeenth Indiana regiment of volunteers, in which he was second lieutenant. His war record was a brilliant one, and he was mustered out June 8, 1865, with a commission as brevet brigadier general, signed by Abraham Lincoln. Returning to Indianapolis, General Harrison resumed the practice of law, and in 1868 and 1872 took part in the presidential campaigns in support of General Grant.

In 1876 he was the nominee of the Republican party for governor of Indiana, but was defeated. President Garfield named him a place in his cabinet, but he declined, and was elected to the United States senate, serving from 1881 until 1885. He was re-elected in 1885, and was elected president of the United States in 1888, he was nominated by the Republicans for the presidency, and was elected, defeating Grover Cleveland.

General Harrison's term of office was marked by a record of achievement. After this time was defeated by Mr. Cleveland.

Sympathy in London.
London, March 14.—All the morning papers publish long memoirs of the late President Harrison and editorial dealing with his career. The Daily Chronicle says: "It is long before America finds another president as capable, honorable and conservative as the late President Harrison. His opinion that General Harrison has not left a deep mark in the history of his country, but like all the papers, it pays tribute to his high personal character."

Injunctions Are Issued.
Baltimore, Md., March 13.—Thirteen injunctions were granted today by the federal court in Baltimore, Md., in favor of the California Fruit Canners' association have been granted by Judge Morris in suits brought by the court against the defendants "from selling or offering for sale peaches or pears not produced at the state of California, to the can or other vessel containing which the word 'California' is or shall be affixed, or selling the same with the intent that such label or word of representation shall be thereto affixed."

Parliament to Allow Edward Large Sum.
London, March 13.—The Times asserts that the government's proposal for the civil list shows a total of £470,000, being £110,000 for his majesty's private purse and the rest for the expenses of the royal household. At the end of the civil list committee, the house of commons yesterday the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, who has elected chairman, explained that the government's proposals contemplated an abolition of the royal household, intimating that the abolition of the royal household would be regarded as a suitable appendage to the royal establishment.

The queen's consort's allowance is £50,000, and the queen's allowance is £70,000 in the event of the death of the king.

HELPLESS ON BAD SEA.
Unpleasant Experience of Steamer Coquille River.
San Francisco, March 13.—The steamer Coquille River, Captain Thomson, arrived today from the north, showing the effects of wind and wave. Last Saturday morning, while lying hove to in a southwest gale, fifteen miles to the southward of Cape Blanco, the rudder broke off and for the following thirty-six hours the steamer was helpless on a rough sea.

A portion of the after house gave way on the starboard side, and the captain, who was on duty, was obliged to order the crew to leave the ship. By hard work the steamer was put in trim by towing day and night, and was able to proceed to Seattle.

STORMED ALL NIGHT.
Snow, Sleet and Wind Prevailed in Nebraska.
Omaha, Neb., March 13.—The storm of snow, sleet and wind which began at 10 o'clock last night continued throughout the night, and snow was still falling this morning. Telegraph wires throughout Nebraska were prostrate. The storm had been on for three days, the situation being aggravated by the windstorm which swept over central Iowa last night, and carried down the few remaining wires.

The overhead wires were all down, the telegraph lines were all down, and the telephone companies also suffered heavily. Railroad traffic has been seriously interrupted, and it is estimated in this morning with but little delay.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD
Princeton, N. J., March 13.—When interviewed tonight by the Associated Press correspondent, ex-President Cleveland made the following statement:

"I am exceedingly moved by the sad intelligence of Mr. Harrison's death. I have known him for many years, and I have always admired his character. I have always admired his character, and I have always admired his character."

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Evident Desire to Avoid Giving Offense to Americans.

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Pen Picture for Women.

I am so nervous, there is not a well in my whole body. I am so weak at my stomach, and have indigestion horribly, and palpitation of the heart, and I am losing flesh. This headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I nearly had hysterics; there is a weight in the lower part of my bowels bearing down all the time, and pains in my groins and thighs; I cannot sleep, walk or sit, and I believe I am diseased all over; no one ever suffered as I do."

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